Our English Correspondence. LEADER OFFICE, 10 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, Friday, Dec. 5, 1851. us in Paris-The English and Am

People.

—I was going to write you a letter which would have been more in harmony with my own feeling, and perhaps more suited to your columns shan the present, but I am obliged to prepare, in case I should be called upon to take a very hasty ourney to the continent, and have no time to rite. I cannot, however, waive the advantage of introduction from a mutual friend, to send you a

w lines on the main subject.

The events in Paris, which have so suddenly inerrupted the arrangements of journalism, only confirm my view, that an extensive conspiracy exists among the despets of Europe against the people; and that, blind as the English people are to the approaching danger, the attempt upon Paris by its President is but a new step in the progress of that

approaching danger, the attempt upon Paris by its President is but a new step in the progress of that consgraey.

In the present crisis of the world's history—the English people misrepresented by its government—I do not know where the democracy of Europe can look for real spokesmanship and support, except to take great republic of America. And in order to make your country men—I might almost claim to call them mine, since my family has drawn its line through your country—understand the real nature of the duties which the greatness of their republic develves upon them, I intended to explain to them how far the English people, not enfranchised, are misrepresented by the government which officially calls itself "Great Britain;" how the people, disarmed, are kept down by the policeman, the special constable, and the soldier; how far the people desires a real alliance with yeur people; and how far the idea is extending amongst us, that the only safety for liberty, for peace, for industry, for commerce, for all that is valuable to men and to civilination, is a thorough understanding between the people. But these objects, so dear to my heart, I must postpone to a later mail. I shall still use my introduction to address you, and shall, as soon as possible, explain to our countrymen of the Union the glorious duty that awaits them—the exalted destiny that attends their career.

The star-spangled banner is the standard of freedom for the world. Adieu.

Yours sincerely, Thornton Hunt.

am emboldened to address you, not only by the good offices of a mutual friend, whose introduction e peculiarly suitable to the purpose of this, my first letter, but still more by the reliance on your public spirit and nationality. I wish to contribute what I can towards a better understanding between the people of our two countries, and I am assured that

you will help in that task.

Your own remarks on the position of Europe might alone have justified me in addressing you. You are not blind to what is going on; but the late news from France will have added to your knowledge facts pregnant with warning. In America, you have already understood the prognostications of the political horizon for us better than we have surselves, and a true perception of the dangers which menace England from the progress of despetism, is but recently beginning to gain ground amongst my countrymen. The reasons for this alowness are many, and I will not now stop to describe them. I will only note the fact that many Englishmen are now becoming aware how uniformly the action of the English government, though professedly in favor of liberal principles, of liberal institutions, and of liberal efforts on the Continent, ends in advancing the interests of despotism. In Italy, Sicily, Mungary, Schleswig-Holstein, Spain, Egypt, Greece, and other countries, England has been active professedly to maintain liberal principles; but in each one of those countries the result has been to strengthen the influence of the despotic party. Narvaez was strengthened in Spain. France was permitted to re-establish the Pope in Italy. The liberal English party was destroyed in Greece; king and people equally throwing themselves into the arms of Russia. Cheers for Italian independence, negotiations for a separate kingdom of Sicily, were followed by the unresisted restoration of Austrian and Neapolitan tyrenny. Paper protests in favor of Hungary, being limited to paper, implied that license of which Russia took such ample advantage in overrunning the England of the East, to hand it up to Austria. Schleswig-Holstein is given to Dermark, under Russian patronage. Hanover has just joised the Austro-Russian conspiracy, the king assuming irresponsible power to himself and to his comardia; and now, in France, the protege of Russia has seized upon the republic, and proceeds at once in the work of banishing all public men, putting down the press, restoring the clergy, establishing military government in all parts, and, in short, erecting a thoroughly Austrian regime. This movement was known in Vienna before it was known in France; I doubt whether it was not quite as soon known in London, and I do know that the agents of Louis Napoleon had been very busy in the English metropolis before the mevement, in the endeavor to procure for their chief English suffrages. You will see by the papers hints of a ministered crisis, in which Lord Palmerston was to have relinquished his seat in the cabint. The news from Paris, however—whether it frightened our moderate men or not I do not know—resulted in superseding the ministerial crisis, and Lord Palmerston remains.

O stitutions, and of liberal efforts on the Continent,

On your side of the Atiantic there win be an impression that England acquiesces in all the intrigue for the extension of despotism; but you will be misled. You who are in the main masters of your own government, do not understand the distinction between the England or Great Britain in whose name official despatches are written, and the real nation; and you cannot understand why the real England suffers its name to be taken in vain. It will be the purpose of my letters to explain the reason, which I shall but hastily indicate here. In the first place, our government acts in secret, and we do not learn of its proceedings till a long time after the fact. For example, our government acquiesced in the French occupation of Rome, by which the Roman republic was crushed in 1849. We, the English public, do not get the documents until 1851, and then they are only "extracts." This is only one instance out of hundreds. In the case of Yon Beck, our government was accused of employing spies, concurrently with Austria, and the statement was never explicitly contradicted. Other rumors are affect of the same kind, without proof or contradiction. We English are totally in the dark on the subject.

Why do we consent to be thus misrepresented and misled? Because we are cajoled by assurances that Lord Palmerston is the most liberal of ministers. If they show signs of putting him to the test, they are frightened into acquiescence by threats that we may be betrayed into war, which would be expensive. The working classes, when they are at work, are so totally absorbed in toil, lasting from dawn till night, that they have no energy for any effective movement. They are kept down by the employing class. If they hold public meetings, a policeman attends, taking notes; and the race of Powell, the chartist informer, is well known not to be extinct. Moreover, the politicians of the working classes are divided by differences among themselves, systematically fomented. Our aristocracy smuses itself with small parliamentary faction fights, or wi

East. Smaller questions are totally merged in that. It will be my task, in subsequent letters, to explain to you more fully the position of parties in this country, and the duty, the glorious enterprise, which lies in the career of your own republic—the leader of the future.

Thornton Hunt.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Panis, Dec. -, 1851.
The Revolution-Red Republican View of it. I put no date to my letter, for the simple reason that I mean to put other things into it which might not be pleasing to the powers that be, if, by any chance, they should come to a knowledge of them; and it is as well not to run the risk of being fusille er buried in a cuchot, as hundreds, both high and low, have already been, with less cause than speaking plainly and truly of the atrocities which have been enacted in this place, within the last few

You will have heard, no doubt, before this reaches you, of the revolution which has just taken place; but some time may yet clapse before you will learn

through the public journals the truth ; for here, in Paris, the press is literally crushed. No journal is seen now which dare say one syllable of truth concerning the recent events. Those that appear, and they are but few, (four or five at most,) are per-

mitted to be published upon the express condition of their making an comments upon the attroctous acts of the bloody rule which now regins triumphant, or of basely lauding them, and falsely representing them as necessary for the preservation of order, and prevention of pillage—the merest and most unfounded pretext for the commission of the foulest crines, and the mest andscious outrages—such that we shall find no parallel for the years of those Roman butchers who made the imperial city a slaughter house, or in the blood-dripping annals of this very Paris in the time of the first revolution, and the reign of terror. Indeed, there is, at this moment, as parfect a reign of terror as there ever existed in the worst times of that darkest passage of Gallic history.

To come to particulars and to facts. The state of slege has now continued fire days. During the first three days there was fighting in the streets, at the barrisades, and from the house; but one hundred and fifty thousand rollders were too much. of course, for the feels oppestion which soulds were butchered by the debauched solders with the most attrocious brutality. There is now a perfect calm, except when at night, in the Plaine de Grenelle, the sounds of the journal that still drag out a final still drag out

and his merits attracted attention and secured promotion. The first occasion on which he forced himself on the notice of the whole army was at the battle of Fleurus; and the aneedote, taken from the historian of the "Victores et Conquêtes des Francaise" has long been current. Soult was chief of the staff to General Lefebre, who headed the advanced guard of the army of the Moselle. When the right wing under Morceau was routel, and the general himself forced to fall back on Lefebre' division, he entreated, in an agony of despair, a succer of four battallons that he might see? to recover his lest position. "Give these battallons to me," said Marceau to Lefebre, "or I blow out my brains." Lefebre hesitated and consulted Soult. Soult-remonstrated, and represented that to lend these battallons would endanger the safety of the whole division. Marceau was indignant that an obscure side should venture to have any opinion on such a subject. "Who are you?" cried Marceau. Soult responded, "Whoever I am, I am calim, which you are not." The indignation of Marceau was extreme. He threatened, and then challenged Soult to a fight the following day. "The bion," said Soult, "I will not treat you with discospect. But I must speak the truth. Do not kill yourself, General; lead on your men to the charge again, and you shall have our battalions as soon as we can spare them." The result justified Soult's presumption. Lefebre's division was almost instantly afterwards assailed by the enemy. In the middle of the battle, when the French, as Lefebre thought, were being beaten, Seult's navice was again asked. Lefebre wanted to retreat. Soult pointed out signs on the enemy's side which indicated that they was conjected the superiority of Soult, and the two officers embraced, Marceau protesting that Soult had won the battle. These and similar incidents spread the fame of the young soldier. His gained the confidence of his men; and his genius, supported by that confidence, accomplished wonders expendit report was, "Soult has put has put hydro

fraction. Auguress has been research and its attention and any and a disappointed, desired to fall back, for the surpose of effecting a innetion with the other come. Soult resommended keeping the field, promising that the enemy would retreat in the night. This they did, and the French had the hence of a conceded victory. Napoleon was as generous in his acknowledgments as Marceau had been pears before.

In 1808 Soult was sent to Spain, against the bengtish. His career in Spain, against the bengtish His career in the bengtish His career

toal combat was not so remarkable as income on a contemporaies, who can deny him framess, activity, vigor, toresight, grand perception, and admirable arrangement! It is this combination of high qualities that forms a "great captain." Soult, beyond all question, was something very much more than a great general. A "great captain" is a man who can govern as well as light. Soult was capable of heroically grand resolutions. His determination to act on the effensive, when sent by Napoleon to keep the English from crossing the Pyrenees, and when any other general would have cautiously trimmed, was worthy of a lictenant of that Emperor when any other general would have cautiously trimmed, was worthy of a lictenant of that Emperor when after the diseasters of Russia, was ready to face all Europe, and faced it by advancing on the allies. Soult was essentially a soldiar of heroic proportions. His silent reserve, his tactium firmness, his inexorable resolution, awed his army into adequate instruments for his purposes. He never knew when he was beaten, and never allowed his troops to think defeat possible.

Soult was absent from Spain during the time Lord Wellington was most successful. It may be that had he been at Viktoria, he would have fared as badly as Marmont; but it is a fact that Spain was lost to the Emperor while Soult was with the Emperor. Soult was withdrawn in consequence of the complaints made by King Joseph. Joseph had written to his brother to say that either he (Joseph) or Soult must quit Spain. The withdraw al was only for a time. Soult was with Mapoleon, serving him faithfully at Baucsen and at Dreeden. But there came the news of Vittoria. Southern France was uncovered to Wellington. Only two men were fit, is Napoleon's estimate, to meet Wellington—Napoleon and Soult. He could not go himself, he sent Soult. It was a great mission and a high trust, and Soult was worthy of the confidence reposed in his genius and in his honor. How the sould have the submit. There was a truee, and he paused. None knew which

sensembly and melitarity of the state of the

was without aministry—or rather without a ministry of repute enough to meet the crisis—there came an insurrection: the revolt of May 12. The provisional cabinet was swept a way, and the King and society found a man in whom they could confide in Marshal Soult. While President of the Council he underwent the storm excited by the "Syrian question," and secured an intense unpopularity by his hexerable anxiety to keep faith with Lord Palmerston. His ministry was not long-lived. M. Guizot entered power, and the results constitute the news of yesterday.

Since that time Marshal Soult, enfecbled by age, but still intellectually vigorous, lived in retirement, in the enjoyment of boundless fame and ample fortune.

Sir John Franklin's Expedition.

in the enjoyment of boundless fame and ample fortune.

Sir John Franklin's Expedition.

[From the London Chronicle, Dec. 9.]
At the meeting of the Geographical Society yesterday evening, the following interesting communication in reference to the missing ships in the Arctic Seas, was read:

PULMURR, ABERDEEN, Dec. 3, 1851.

Sir:—I beg to lay before you, and the scientific body to which you belong, a few observations which came under my notice during my late voyage in search of Sir John Franklin, which I consider of great importance at the present critical moment.

On the 25th of August, 1850, having joined Captain Ommanney, on the west side of Welling. ton Channel, and seen the traces found by him of the missing ships, I considered it my proper course to turn to the eastern shore of the channel, with the view of exa mining those parts more closely than had been done before.

The result of my return was most satisfactory, for not until then were the winter quarters of the missing ships discovered; and, what is of still more importance in my estimation as regards the route of the missing ship, a watch tent upon a beight about four miles north and west from the position occupied by the ships. This tent was evidently for the purpose of watching every move of the ice in Wellington-channel. We also saw the rute of sledges going and returning from making observations upon the channel, and in the tent we found a small piece of paper with the words, "to be called." The other part of which must have been torn off, thus evidently showing that a regular watch had been kept.

On the 5th of September, 1850, from the top of Cape Spencer, a height of at least 730 feet, open water was observed beyond the fixed ice in the channel. The strong easterly gales which we experienced some time previous to the above date, had counteracted the prevailing current from the westward, and had driven the ice through Queen Victoria Channel into the Arctic Basin.

On the 7th of September a strong northerly gale brought away, in the channel betw

up to this water.
On the 29th of the same month, Messrs. Geodgrand Marshall, advancing with their party along
the shore of Cornwallis Land, were forced to return
for water with still thirty days' provisions upon their

for water with still thirty days provided as aledges.

Again, on the 31st May, Capt. Stewart having advanced as far as Cape Becher by the east side of the Channel and along Albert Land, came to water, and from a height of 700 feet found nothing but open sailing ice as far as the eye could reach, to the west and north-west.

On the 6th of June a boat was fully equipped, and a journey commenced for Victoria Channel, some of the party having only returned 34 hours.

drifting lee in such quantities to the castward as to block up the various channels between the islands, leaving an open sea beyond, seen from the top of Baillis Hamilton's Island. My utmost enertiens were so hampered, that enly 310 miles of island coast were examined by the boat part; but had a strong casterly wind prevailed for only a short time, so as to counteract the effects of the westerly current, what might have not been done even with that small boat?

It is my conviction that the tide flows from the northwest in Victoria Channel, although there is a regular rise and fall of four feet; still in mid-channel the ourrent seemed to run the greater part of the twelve hours to the castward, which I have no doubt was greatly influenced by the strong N. W. and W. N. W. winds which prevailed for a whole month; but amongst islands and narrow channels one would require longer time for making observations, to enable him to speak with certainty on this subject.

Had not Sir John Franklin been farther advanced, would not I have found traces of him on the islands I searched, or about the headlands where birds build their nests, and thousands of eider and king ducks are to be found? I may mention here, that during my last voyage, a whale beat was filled with eggs of a small island on the east side of Davis's Straits, in lat. 73 deg. 40 min., and we could have taken four boat loads off the same island, had the birds been in season; and when such is the result of experience, who can deny that Sir John Franklin and his brave companions may not exist still?

On the 20th of June I saw norwals, walrusses, and white whales making their way down channel, seeking the protection of the ice, the same as I have seen in lat. 59 in Davis's Straits. These animals migrate north at the same season every year for the same purpose, which is a convincing proof that a sea does exist beyond Queen Victoria Channel, comparatively open and free from ice, and that they instinctively seek the protection of the ice, which remains longer in these

thrown overboard from the Erebus and Terror. Wairus and seals were also seen and killed. And from all these circumstances of improved food and fuel, it is impossible to doubt that Sir John Franklin's party may still be living in this most northern region.

In conclusion I venture to put before yeur lordships the importance of immediate steps for the prosecution of the search; and I entreat you to send up a powerful steamer without delay to follow up the work, which we have failed to accomplish for want of fitting means to do so. And on account of feeling myself fettered by the terms of my instructions I feel bound to state, in further explanation, that the terms of the instructions I received from your Lordships seemed to leave me no alternative but; to return home. Had it not been for these restrictions I should not have dared to have done so. At the same time, with my present means, but crippled by the depots of provisions which have been left on the coast, and with no known resources to fall back upon, I could not have lasted on another year without great risk to my men.

Since my return I learn that Captain Miclure

present means, but orippled by the depots of provisions which have been left on the coast, and with no known resources to fall back upon, I could not have lasted on another year without great risk to my men.

Since my return I learn that Captain M'Clure and Captain Collinson are proceeding eastward from Bebring Strait, intending to reach Melville Island, which I have not the slightest doubt of their accomplishing; and being aware also of the opinion of Captain Kellett, which is my own also, that they would not return weatward, I leave your Lordships to judge if such a certainty, as I may presume to call it, does not afford additional necessity for sending to meet them at the earliest moment.

If the promptest measures are adopted, and a steamer prepared with all possible dispatch, she may easily reach Lancaster Sound before it is closed by ice for the season; and for the command of such a vessel, to be accompanied by the Lader Franklin and Sophia, whose officers and crews are to a man willing and eager to return, I beg to offer my services. My officers and men are in perfect health, and willing to follow wherever I may lead them. If this plan be adopted, the North Star should be sent up next spring, with provisions, ecols, and stores.

(Signed)

W. PENNY.

Beard Minute, 18th September.

My Lords have thought it proper to request the attendance of Sir Francis Beaufort, Sir Edward Parry, and Sir James Ross, Captain Beechey, Sir George Back, and Sir John Richardson.

The following officers—viz., Sir Francis Beaufort, Sir Edward Parry, Sir James Ross, and Captain Penny and having afterwards communicated with their lordships, my lerds, on a full consideration of the circumstances, declined acceding to Captain Penny and having afterwards communicated with their lordships decline to accept the officers present, and they have seen Captain Penny and having afterwards communicated with their lordships decline to accept the officers with his two ships and a steamer, to endeavor to reach Lancaster Sound this season; but th

MR. FENNY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.
437 STRAND, Sept. 15, 1851.
SIR—I am sorry that I have not with me a copy

ef the note to which Captain Austin refers in his dispast in the abs words by least, and they will appear in the abs words by least, and they will appear in the abs words by least, and they have the house to lap before you, for the information of the Lords of the Admirally:—

I stated verbelly to Captain Austin, that it was my conviction that Sir John Franklin had gone through the struct leading N. W. out of Wellington Channel, which I have, for the present, named I meant, of course, beyond the reach of my practice and my means. If ed in one seem diposed to credit my statement. I begged him to give mone of his steamers, and I would take the Sophia, and would act as pilet, and go up the channel, and wait to see if the lee would clear way; that he would thus have the advantage of my practical reach and went away. Late at night the wrote me a note, and went away. Late at night to wrote me a note, and went away. Late at night to wrote me a note, and went away. Late at night to wrote me a note, and went away. Late at night to wrote me a note, and went away. Late at night to wrote me a note, and went away. Late at night to wrote me a note, and went away. Late at night to wrote me a note, and went away. Late at night to wrote me a note, and went away. Late at night to wrote me a note, and we have a note and the state of the state

evinced in the space traversed by them, and the geographical discoveries they have made.

My Lords are further of opinion that great credit is due to yeu and Captain Stewart, and to the officers under your orders, for the state of health maintained on beard your respective ships.

You will assure Mr. Peterson that the value of his services is fully acknowledged by their Lordships.

I am, &c..

(Signed)

W. A. E. HAMILTON.

MR. PENNY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

437 STRAND, Oct. 10, 1851.

SIR—I have read in the Times the correspondence between Captain Austin and myself, which their Lordships have been pleased to send to the newspapers; without meaning any disrespect to their Lordships, I hope I may be allowed to say that I think this is not fair to myself, as I had no opportunity of making any explanation of the circumstance, which is quite necessary to a right understanding of it.

If the object is to show that I thought sothing more could be done than the complete search I had made of Wellington Channel, it is answered by my having asked Captain Austin for the help of a steamer, which I would pilot up. Captain Austin's own despatch shows that on a previous occasion he did not afford me the ascistance which I might have expected from him in getting my boat up to the open water. But when Captain Austin seemed to wish to throw upon me, after I had done all that man could do, the responsibility of his going there himself, and following up my discoveries, I told him that he had got my chart, and that I had also told him my convictions that Sir John Franklin had gone up that channel, in clear water, and begged him to judge for himself. My last words to Captain Austin, when he was going to Jonee' Sound, were—"Go up Wellington Channel, eir, and you will do good service to the cause.

Their Lordships know that I have not been doing by Captain Austin in his absence what he appears to have done by me, but now that he is on the spot I do not heaitate to say that I have received from him very unkind and, as I think

all I had been saying to him beforehand for nothing.

I left Lendon for my home at Aberdeen on Saturday last to see my children; but two hours after, being informed of the publication of the letters, I started on my return, and am now ready to make such personal explanation as their Lordships may give me an opportunity. I have, &c.,

(Signed) WM. PENNY.

(Signed) WM. PENNY.

SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY TO MR. PENNY. A
ADMIRALTY, Oct. 18, 1851.

SIR—Having laid before their Lordships your letter of the 10th instant, I am desired to acquaint you
that an opportunity of making such explanations as
you may wish, with regard to your late proceedings,
will be afforded you; and that my Lords will communicate further with you on the subject. — I am &c.,

(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

MR. PENNY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.
437 STRAND, Oct. 14, 1851.

SIR—I hope there will be no objection on the part
of their Lordships to my having returned to me the
reports and journals of my officers and myself, as I
am anxious that some account of what has been
dene should appear in print as soon as possible.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY TO MR. PENNY.

(Signed)

SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY TO MR. FENNY.
ADMIRALTY, Oct. 16, 1851.

SIR—In return to your letter of the 14th instant, requesting that the reports and journals of your proceedings, and those of the officers under your command, in the Lady Franklin and Sophia, may be returned to you, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that the decuments will be returned as soon as the public service will admit.—I am, &c.,

(Signed)

W. A., B. HAMILTON.